

CARUSO CHEERED AND JEERED

CROWD HAILS HIM ENTERING COURT TO DEFEND HIMSELF.

Tenor on Stand Says Mrs. Graham Smiled at Him, but That He Ignored Her—She Fails to Appear—Policeman Gets Another Witness to Back Him, However.

Five charges of improper conduct toward women were made by Policeman James J. Cain of the Central Park squad against Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan Opera House tenor, when the latter was arraigned for a hearing yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Baker in the Yorkville police court. All these cases, it was alleged, occurred before the eyes of the policeman in the monkey house in the Central Park zoo on November 16, the day on which Caruso was arrested on a charge of annoying "Mrs. Hannah K. Graham," who gave her address as 1756 Bathgate avenue, The Bronx.

The hearing was not completed and will go on again to-day. Caruso was on the stand when the adjournment was taken.

There were probably 800 persons standing in front of the court house when Caruso drove up in an enclosed cab. A good many, perhaps half of the outside crowd, were Italians. As the tenor stepped from his cab off went the hats of the Italians and up went a chorus of "Bravo, bravo, Caruso." A number of others in the crowd sent up a cry of "Monkey house, monkey house, monkey house, Caruso."

Mrs. Graham failed to appear at yesterday's hearing, and Policeman Cain was obliged to admit that so far as he knows the name may have been fictitious.

The complainant policeman did produce a witness in the person of Jeremiah McCarthy, a friend of his and an employee at the American League baseball grounds, who corroborated the police testimony in regard to three of the incidents which occurred in the monkey house on November 16. This was the most important development in the complainant's case, although another surprise was sprung on Caruso's lawyers when it was sought to have the Mrs. Graham incident regarded only as one of several on which the charge against the defendant was based. The defense had expected to go into court to answer only the Graham charge. In this they were disappointed, and Cain's testimony in regard to the other four cases was admitted.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhofer and F. W. Sperling, counsel for Caruso, tried to show McCarthy, an acquaintance of the complainant policeman, had not been introduced into the case until after it was known that "Mrs. Graham" would not appear. Caruso's counsel declared again and again that "Mrs. Graham" was a myth, and that the whole thing was a police-made case. Caruso's lawyers didn't attempt to suggest what the object of the conspiracy might be.

Caruso himself was on the witness stand for three-quarters of an hour. He was questioned through an interpreter. He was a little nervous, but made a good impression. He declared that five or six minutes. He said that the woman who called herself Mrs. Graham had smiled at him, but that he ignored her and did not see her again until he had been arrested by Cain and led before the sergeant in the Arsenal.

He declared that the policeman took him into custody outside the monkey house and that he didn't know why he had been arrested. The policeman swore that he arrested Caruso inside the monkey house after Mrs. Graham had struck him with both hands. Witnesses who were called from the Arsenal police station gave conflicting testimony as to Mrs. Graham's identity and as to what occurred when Caruso was arraigned before the police sergeant.

Half an hour before 2 o'clock, the time set for the calling of the case, the little court room was packed, and the crowd overflowed into the long hallway clear back to the street. Caruso came into court, crowding through, in the company of his manager, Herr Conzelmann. F. W. Sperling, Herr Conzelmann's brother-in-law, and several of the tenor's closest friends, among others Richard Barthelmey, his private tutor; Count M. Magnoni, Count Secconi, Chevalier del Peppa and Mario Scotti.

Caruso wore a long black overcoat, a frock coat and high hat, a white waistcoat, and a big black and white ascot tie, with a large pearl stickpin in it. He carried a light cane. He was nervous when he came to the windows, where a few slaps of the back by Herr Conzelmann seemed to reassure him and he stepped quickly up the court house steps.

The crowd closed in behind him, and for several minutes the ten extra policemen who had been stationed at the building had their hands full to check the rush.

There were probably a dozen women in the court room when Caruso entered, and they stuck it out during the entire hearing. Some of them were so eager to get a look at the tenor that they climbed on the benches in the rear of the room, and one sat on a window sill during most of the time that the case was on. The windows on the north side of the court room look out on Proctor's Fifty-eighth street theatre. The theatre fire escapes were crowded by the curious. Others viewed the accused tenor from the windows of that building.

There was a delay of about fifteen minutes in getting the case under way, because Judge Dittenhofer, Caruso's chief counsel, had not put in an appearance. The tenor was allowed into the crowd over near one of the windows, where he fingered the cane nervously and mopped the beads of perspiration from his brow. Third Deputy Police Commissioner Matbot represented the complainant policeman, who was the first witness called.

He began to tell in detail what he had seen in the monkey house on November 16. He had hardly started when Judge Dittenhofer broke in:

"This charge," said he, "concerns what happened to Mrs. Graham in the monkey house. It doesn't concern any other woman and you can't plant any other one on us."

Continued on Second Page.

B. R. T. EXPRESSES ALARM.

Intimation That a Calamity May Occur on the Overtaxed Brooklyn Bridge.

Vice-President John F. Calderwood of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company gave out a statement yesterday in which he expressed alarm about traffic conditions on the Brooklyn Bridge, declaring that it was the most complex and vexatious transportation problem in the world, and was growing constantly worse instead of better.

"We have reached the limit of the present facilities on the Brooklyn Bridge," said Mr. Calderwood. "While the operating department is in no way responsible for the present condition, we can rest assured that in the event of a calamity not only the thousands who are in direct connection with this operation will share its responsibility, but all others who are in any way responsible for the present conditions."

Mr. Calderwood says that the company is now running five car bridge trains during the night and morning rush hours under a sixty seconds or better headway. Sometimes there is only fifty-five seconds between trains. This rate means thirty-five five car trains an hour. Up to a few weeks ago only four car trains were used. The company also sends 300 surface cars around the loop on the Manhattan end of the bridge every hour.

In the rush hours ninety six car elevated trains are operated in and around the Brooklyn terminal, which means 540 cars an hour, which, Mr. Calderwood says, is the limit of the terminal capacity. There can be no improvement in this condition, Mr. Calderwood says, until through elevated trains are operated across the Brooklyn Bridge, which would relieve the tension at the Brooklyn end of the bridge and enable the company to put more trains on the elevated lines leading to the structure.

NO PATRICK APPEAL.

Lealty From Gov. Higgins Said to Be Looked For Now.

It was stated yesterday on what was considered excellent authority that counsel for Albert T. Patrick, who has been fighting for years his conviction for the murder of old William Marsh Rice, had decided to withdraw his appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a reversal of the judgment on constitutional grounds.

In June last United States Supreme Court Justice William R. Day granted, on the application of ex-Senator William Lindley of Kentucky and A. C. Shenstone of this city, counsel for Patrick, a writ of error and stay of execution. That gave to Patrick the right to carry his case to the United States Supreme Court. It was the fifth postponement obtained by Patrick of the execution of his sentence to death.

None of the lawyers who have acted for Patrick in his various proceedings would say anything yesterday about the new counsel. Mr. Kalish of Lindsay, Kalish & Palmer, who have been preparing Patrick's appeal, said:

"We have been preparing the appeal right along and have been in conference with the District Attorney's office daily. It is said that Patrick and his friends feel that he has a good chance of getting a commutation of sentence from Gov. Higgins. Only recently a petition, signed by 3,200 doctors was sent to Gov. Higgins asking him to appoint a commission to determine whether chloroform could have caused the death of Rice in the manner described in the evidence at Patrick's trial. So far Gov. Higgins has taken no action on the petition, but Patrick's friends seem to think that the Governor is inclined toward lenity.

To make application for a commutation of sentence in a proper form it would be politic to have all court proceedings stopped. There is only a little over a month before Gov. Higgins retires and that is said to have been the reason for Patrick's decision not to appeal to the United States Supreme Court at present.

CALVE'S SIGHTLESS FIANCÉE.

Stricken Blind in Laboratory Work—Marriage in June—Yacht Honeymoon.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 21.—A contributor to the Echo de Paris, after dining with Mme. Calvé, quotes her as giving the following description of her fiancé:

He became blind eleven years ago. He was working in a laboratory with his brother and a foreman when a short circuit wire blinded all three of them. The brother subsequently died from melancholia, and the foreman committed suicide. The fiancé, who was then married, lost his wife. She died of grief over her inability to restore her husband's sight. Since then he has loved only music.

The writer says that the fiancé's last visit to a theatre before his affliction was two days before the catastrophe. He went to the Metropolitan Opera House and heard Mme. Calvé sing "Carmen." He met her and said to her:

"With your voice I see again. It recreates for me a landscape of dewy valleys and dark forests."

His marriage will take place next June. From January until March they will be on a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean. There will be an orchestra on board the yacht. The only shadow that Mme. Calvé finds, according to the writer, is the renunciation of public singing.

Mme. Calvé's performances in March, April and May at the Opéra Comique will be given farawells to the stage. She has gone to Barcelona to embark on her mysterious fiancé's yacht.

AUTO KILLS IN DARKNESS.

Bakery Wagon Driver's Death May Be Followed by Driver of the Machine.

Peter Griebner of 286 Runyon street, Newark, was run down by an automobile in Clinton avenue, that city, before daylight yesterday morning. The machine was driven by Nelson Klesner of 86 Oraton street, and it was with him W. V. Snyder, Jr., of the firm of the department store of W. V. Snyder & Co. of 701 Broadway street, owner of the auto.

Klesner is in St. James's Hospital in a critical condition. Snyder was removed to his home. His right hip and right shoulder are dislocated. The accident occurred at Van Ness place and Clinton avenue. Griebner, who was driver for a bakery, was on his way to work, and it is supposed he did not see the auto.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highest famous—Ad.

PRESIDENT IN PORTO RICO.

TELLS PEOPLE HE FAVORS MAKING THEM CITIZENS.

Enthusiastic Reception at Ponce—Auto Ride Across the Island to San Juan a Triumphant Progress—Mrs. Roosevelt Showered With Flowers—Decorations.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 21.—The battleship Louisiana, with President Roosevelt and his party on board, arrived at Ponce at an early hour this morning from Colon. The city was crowded with visitors from the country, all eager to see the President of the United States.

"The crowd began to pour into town yesterday, and last night many of these were unable to find sleeping quarters and were obliged to remain up all night. This, however, did not appear to dampen their enthusiasm."

Gov. Beekman Winthrop and the members of the administration who had gone from here to welcome Mr. Roosevelt boarded the Louisiana shortly after she arrived. After a short stay on board the President and Gov. Winthrop came ashore in a launch. On the pier were Mayor Oppenheimer and other officials, and the former extended a formal welcome to the President.

The wharves in the vicinity of the landing place were black with people, and great crowds lined the streets leading to the city hall, where Mr. Roosevelt was scheduled to hold a reception. Ropes were stretched along the sides of the streets to keep the crowds from overflowing on the roadways. The roofs and windows along the route were packed with spectators. Everywhere the city presented a gala appearance, and the great abundance of American flags was a noteworthy feature of the day.

The President rode from the wharf to the city hall in an automobile and as it passed along flowers were showered upon him. He arose in the automobile and bowed in all directions to the people, who were cheering him wildly. Arrived at the city hall, he received a large number of prominent citizens. Subsequently, in responding to an address of welcome from a balcony of the city hall, he said among other things:

"I shall continue to use every effort to secure citizenship for the Porto Ricans. I am confident that it will come in the end, and all that I can do to hasten the day I will do. My efforts will be unceasing to help you along the path of true self-government, which must have for its basis a union of order, liberty, justice and honesty. I salute you from my heart as fellow citizens."

The girls of the industrial school presented to Mrs. Roosevelt richly embroidered drawn work shirtheads and other things. Mr. Roosevelt was much gratified by the appearance of the scholars of the graded schools, who turned out in his honor, and he made a few remarks emphasizing the benefits accruing from educating the children in American principles and institutions.

Subsequently the party left in eleven automobiles for San Juan. Along the route banners were extended bearing inscriptions reading:

"The whole country asks for self-government. We want to be American citizens." In Juana Diaz, Coamo and Aibonito the demonstrations were similar to those in Ponce, but of course on a smaller scale. Everywhere the whole population turned out to see the President. In each of the towns mentioned he stopped for three minutes.

Cayey was reached at 1:30 P. M. Here the party had luncheon in the barracks, being informally entertained by Mayor Griffith, commanding the post. The journey was continued at 2:15. Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself as astonished by the wonderful development of the country, which has been converted into an immense tobacco plantation.

At Caguas, the principal town on the military road, the reception equalled that at Ponce. Mrs. Roosevelt was showered with flowers and received several gifts that were presented by the city. Mr. Roosevelt here delivered a lengthy speech on the question of citizenship, which was the theme of all his addresses. At Rio Piedras and other towns he was heartily received, and he spoke so often that the party got behind their schedule time.

He became more and more enthusiastic as he approached San Juan. He stopped at the Porto Rico Normal School, where the students noisily greeted him. He spoke to them in a jocular strain at first. He said that their yell of greeting indicated that they had a baseball team. Some one shouted that they had, and Mr. Roosevelt added that the yell sounded as though somebody had made a home run. He then proceeded to dwell upon the serious phase of life.

San Juan fairly outdid itself in the reception it gave the illustrious visitor. Never before, even during the time of Spanish rule, was such a spectacle witnessed. The entire population were wildly excited, and the city was one mass of glowing colors. Where the road enters San Juan an arch had been constructed, representing the gates of the city. Here the Mayor handed over the keys of the town to the President. Then the Porto Rico regiment fell in front of the President's automobile and Lieut.-Col. Bailey and his staff acted as escort, riding on all sides of the car. As the party proceeded through the city the cheering was deafening. After the palace was reached the President reviewed the troops and received a number of delegations. A public reception was given at the palace to-night.

Mr. Graham, Commissioner of the Interior, had charge of the details of the trip, which passed off without a single untoward incident. At every kilometre along the military road a policeman was stationed, and they did their work in a businesslike manner. The President praised Chief of Police Hamill for the efficiency of his men.

CITY JOB FOR O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Coler Makes the Irish Patriotic Corporation Inspector at \$4 a Day.

President Bird S. Coler of the borough of Brooklyn yesterday appointed O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, as a corporation inspector at a salary of \$4 a day.

A year or so ago Mr. Rossa was chosen by the County Council of Cork, Ireland, as its secretary and got a big send off in Brooklyn before his departure. He found the place unsatisfactory and soon returned to this country, much to the surprise of his friends.

SAILED A FIERY SEA.

El Norte Backed and Stopped, Wandering off Atlantic City Had Come Adrift.

A vision of a flashing city in the sea—not unlike incandescent Atlantic City—started Capt. Hopper and the mate of the Morgan liner El Norte, in yesterday from Galveston, in a dense fog at 7:30 o'clock on Tuesday night off the Delaware capes.

The skipper signalled full speed astern to the engine room and the boat's engine heaving the lead. He found no bottom after running out seventeen fathoms of line, and the skipper decided that he was not in the neighborhood of a gay uncharted island and proceeded.

Presently the lookout on the forecastle head shouted "Breakers ahead!" The skipper stopped the ship and again saw at close quarters what he had originally mistaken for land lights. He and the mate recognized the illumination this time as a phenomenal display of phosphorescence, which the lookout had taken for the smashing of the seas on a reef.

It had been pitch dark before the sea glow was sighted, but as the ship went fearfully on her course she seemed to be sailing into dawn.

I have been forty-six years plying the waters of this coast," said Capt. Hopper, "and I never saw so fine a show at sea before. When we steamed through the phosphorescence it was so bright on deck that I could have read a newspaper. I looked over the ship's side from the end of the bridge and could see fish swimming alongside the ship. The water was lighted to a depth of several fathoms."

WAR AHEAD IN MOROCCO.

France and Spain Determined to Enforce Algerian Conclusions.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Tangier correspondent of the Express says the situation is exceedingly serious. France and Spain agreed to combine their forces in Europe's terms as formulated at Algiers on Morocco, and in order to do this they will have to land troops and fight.

This means another little war, which will be lively and serious while it lasts, although the outcome is certain.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—The continued disorders in Morocco, the despatch of the battleship Pelayo, the cruiser Infanta Isabel and the gunboat Maria de Molina to Tangier, and the reported intention to concentrate 5,000 troops at Cadix to reinforce Count de Melilla if necessary, are causing increased anxiety to the public, a majority of whom dread being involved in a costly and inglorious enterprise.

Señor Alvarado, Minister of Marine, announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the alarm was needless. He added that the warships already at Tangier would be withdrawn when the Infanta Isabel, Pelayo and Maria de Molina returned. Moreover, they were only sent to ensure the carrying out of the Algerian agreement.

Despite this statement the anxiety is not allayed. The warships carry 500 troops, and it is stated that 500 more will shortly follow. It is also reported that France is preparing to despatch 5,000 troops to co-operate with the Spanish forces.

The Liberal newspapers attack the Government. They urge prudence in handling the Moroccan question. The Imperialists, however, accuse a certain powerful person in Europe, of backing Raisuli in fomenting disturbances in Morocco. El Liberal exclaims: "May the Providence which watches over drunkards and lunatics protect us in this enterprise."

FOR RAPID TRANSIT REFORM.

Brooklyn Citizens Organize, Chiefly to Secure Bridge Loop.

Delegates from the various boards of trade and other civic bodies in Brooklyn met last night at the Brooklyn Club and formed an organization to be known as the "Citizens' Central Committee of the Borough of Brooklyn." The first object of the committee is to bring about the erection of a temporary elevated loop to connect the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges and the general object to secure transit relief for Brooklyn.

About forty organizations, representing the different sections of the borough, sent one or more delegates, and there was a unanimous sentiment in favor of the construction of the loop between the two bridges as the only solution in sight for the present traffic congestion. There were chosen as permanent officers: Former Congressman Edward M. Bassett, chairman; Edward C. Blum, secretary, and former President of the Borough, J. Edward Swanstrom, treasurer.

Mr. Bassett said that the movement which had been started was to stop the throttling of Brooklyn at the East River, and he expressed his confidence that the old City of Churches would present a united front in its support.

It was decided to first tackle the loop between the two bridges, and then to work for the betterment of transit conditions within the borough. On motion of Mr. Swanstrom, the chairman of the committee was directed to call on the various boards of trade and to ask them to endorse the proposition for a temporary loop connecting the bridges had been already turned down by the Rapid Transit Commission, and they would have to go to Albany for relief, and use every effort there to have the commission reorganized.

Mr. Swanstrom's suggestion was applauded and one of the delegates said that there was no doubt that Gov. Hughes would carry out the promise he made before election to aid Brooklyn in its struggle for power in securing an improvement in the transit conditions.

NEW THE MAYOR, HE DID.

Wise Watchman in the Hall of Records Blocks an Intruder.

Mayor McClellan had occasion yesterday to visit the Hall of Records. Wishing to see the magnificent rooms which were especially designed for the Surrogates' court, the Mayor started up the stairs.

"Hey there! Hold on!" shouted a heavy voice. "Where are you going, anyway?" The Mayor turned and motioned him to come down. Col. McClellan, who had a friend with him, went to the watchman and told him that he had business upstairs.

"Who are you, anyway?" the watchman asked.

"A wise look came into the man's eyes and he laughed. At 60, he said, 'you can't fool me that way. You are not the Mayor. I know the Mayor when I see him.'"

The Mayor insisted, but the man was obdurate. Finally a citizen came along who identified Col. McClellan, and the Mayor went up stairs without waiting to discuss the matter further. The last heard as he reached the floor above was the watchman saying to the citizen: "No, sire, you can't fool me. I know the Mayor when I—"

Mr. Evans' Train a Two Hour Train to Philadelphia via New Jersey Central.—Ad.

A NEW SHIP SUBSIDY SCHEME.

SECRETARY ROOT TELLS OF PLAN FOR SIX AMERICAN LINES.

Says the Bill Has Been Drafted and Will Be Presented to Congress—Proposed That Vessels Shall Fly Regularly Between American Ports and Six Foreign Cities.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—In an address before the Commercial Club to-night Secretary Root said that a bill has been drafted to provide for six lines of subsidized American ships to sail between American ports and six foreign ports. He urged his hearers to use their influence with their members of Congress to vote for the bill.

Mr. Root also said that the deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf would eventually be realized, that the feeling of the inhabitants of South America toward the United States had materially changed in the last twelve months, and that the completion of the Panama Canal would link Uncle Sam's domain with the commerce of the world.

In presenting Secretary Root, O. L. Whitelaw said he was the hero of the conquest of peace and characterized Mr. Root as one of America's brightest sons.

Mr. Root's speech was confined largely to a discussion of future relations between the United States and South America. He said in part:

"In South America there appears to be a dawn of a new era of industrial life. From foreign countries where the population is becoming almost a burden the people are flocking to the fertile fields of South America. It is a great market of the present and greater of the future."

"There was an impression in many parts of South America that the United States, in asserting the Monroe Doctrine, was bent on conquest. My journey was made with a view of dissipating that feeling. A large part of what we produce the people of South America need; what we need they produce, and it is plain to see that the reciprocal needs are beneficial to both but injurious to neither."

"But we cannot get there and they cannot get here. On my trip of inspection I could not have gotten there had I not had a man of war to carry a message of peace. Our mail service is so bad that the Postmaster-General is seriously considering the advisability of sending our mail by the way of Europe."

"I don't know how soon the Lakes to Gulf deep waterway will be completed, but I have no doubt it will come. Now is the time to provide for that which is immediately before us."

"The producers in the North could send their goods down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Gulf, and on the way to their destination in South America."

"We should feel to South America as we do toward the various States in our Union. We were first of the colonies of the Western Hemisphere to set ourselves free from our mother country. Our example has been seized upon by the countries at the South. They have taken our Constitution, adopted it and are now asking for our friendship."

Mr. Root explained the benefits to be derived by the United States from American steamship lines. He said a bill had been drafted and would be introduced in Congress calling for six lines from the United States to various cities. "If you believe we ought to have some American ships on the seas," he said, "please ask your Representative to vote for this bill."

WOMAN PORCH CLIMBER.

Pair of Burglars Frightened From House After Getting Lost Together.

OSTEY, N. J., Nov. 21.—A woman ransacked last night a part of the home of former Assemblyman John W. Weeks, a neighbor of President Roosevelt, on the Cove road, while a male companion remained on guard outside the house. Either the woman in the house or the man on the stoop made so much noise that one of the servants was awakened and made an investigation. She opened a window and looked out and saw the man. She called to him to get off the premises, but he pretended not to hear her. Then she screamed for help. The man ran around to the rear of the house, where the woman joined him. They fled from the place without the booty they had piled up in the parlor near the front door.

Deputy Sheriff John Mills, who has been working on the case, to-day says the woman did all the inside work and that he believes she entered the house by a second story window, which was found to have been opened. To get in this window she must have been boosted up by the man. She descended to the parlor floor and set to work to pack up things.

A careful inspection of the grounds about the house shows that the footprints of the woman end at the back porch, which Mills believes the man helped her to climb. Parallel with the footprints of the woman's shoes were those of the man with her.

BANKRUPTS CLAPPED IN JAIL.

Filed No Schedules, Produced No Books, Disobeyed the Court.

Judge Hough of the United States District Court issued a note of warning yesterday to bankrupts who fail to obey the orders of the court by committing two of them to Ludlow Street Jail for two months and fining them \$250 each for contempt of court. They were Abraham and Isidore J. Fellerman (A. Fellerman & Son), manufacturers of shoes and suits, formerly at 7 East Seventh street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on August 19, 1905. Since then their affairs have been before Peter B. Olney, referee, Judge Hough handed down a long opinion yesterday adjudging them guilty of contempt in failing to obey the order of the court directing them to file schedules, for failure to surrender their books of account, or give any reasonable explanation of the disappearance of the books, in falsely swearing in giving vague and contradictory and evasive answers and testimony.

The commitment papers were given to United States Marshal William Henkel yesterday to serve. He caught the men, one on Worth street and the other on Walker street, and put them in Ludlow Street Jail in very quick time, much to their surprise.

Fast Morning Express to Washington via Pennsylvania Railroad, Leave New York 7:35 A. M. weekdays, arrive Washington 1:15 P. M. beginning November 25. Parlor cars, dining car, standard coaches.—Ad.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.

Dewey's Wins always give satisfaction. 1147, Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton St., New York.—Ad.

BIG STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and Orinoco Reported Damaged and Several Killed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A despatch from Cherbourg reports that the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Royal Mail steamer Orinoco have been in collision.

The Kaiser left Southampton and Cherbourg to-day for New York. The Orinoco sailed from Southampton to day for West Indian ports and New York.

The report says that both vessels were damaged. Four members of the Kaiser's crew are said to have been killed and many injured. Five of the Orinoco's crew are missing.

Gustav H. Schwab, agent here for the North German Lloyd, received no news of the collision except from the press despatches. He said that the Kaiser left Cherbourg at 7 P. M., and he surmised that she met the Orinoco probably head-on, each ship getting a glancing blow forward. He surmised that no passengers were injured, the men who were killed being quartermasters and that both ships would undoubtedly put back to port.

PEARY CREEPING HOME.

Starts From St. George's Bay for Port au Basque—Coal Supply Scant.

ST. GEORGE'S, N. F., Nov. 21.—A despatch from St. George's Bay, N. F., says that the steamer Roosevelt, with Commander Peary on board, sailed at 6 o'clock to-night for Port au Basque. At the latter place she will take on coal and proceed to Sydney. The Roosevelt arrived at St. George's Bay last Saturday. Eight tons of coal were secured, but this was not sufficient to carry her across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The weather has been unfavorable to proceed until to-night. If sufficient coal is obtained at Port au Basque she will steam at once for this place.

DIPPEL ROBBED OF JEWELS.

Opera Singer Again a Victim of Thief Who Loots Hotel Room.

ANDREA DIPPÉ, one of the singers of the Metropolitan opera company, was robbed last Saturday of nearly all the jewelry that he saved from the San Francisco disaster. It was taken from his room on the eighth floor of the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second street and Central Park West, and included cuff links, studs, rings and other articles.

Among them was a diamond stud presented to him by Mme. Sembrich.

Detective Brennan of the West Sixty-eighth street station, who was assigned to the case, learned that a window cleaner who had been employed at the hotel for two days had left on Saturday afternoon. The references the man gave proved on investigation to be fictitious, as did his address. The police said last night that they had little chance of recovering the singer's jewelry.

M. Dippé has had trouble with thieves before. On his way to this country last year his wardrobe was looted and several pairs of trousers were stolen.

CASTELLANE FINANCES.

Netted \$4,200,000 Debts in Five Years—Count Looked After Laundry Lists.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—At the continuation to-day of the Castellane creditors' suit it was stated that during the first five years of the Count's marriage 41,000,000 francs were spent. The income was only 20,000,000, leaving debts of 21,000,000 francs.

There remained from the funds for conducting the ménage thereafter only 300,000 francs a month to pay the whole earlier indebtedness. It was stated that Mr. Ziegler, who managed the couple's financial affairs, had Mme. Gould's own ratification of the expenses incurred by Count Castellane.

Mr. Ziegler withdrew in 1903. Thereafter the Count sought other money lenders. The Countess was unable to speak French fluently, and consequently the Count was obliged to run the household, even to the laundry lists.

COURT GOT SOME OF THE CAKE.